linear, about 1 mm. long, rather longer than the filaments: style slender-columnar; stigmas curled backward: capsule subglobose, about 2 mm. in diameter, topped by the persistent calyx, opening by usually 3 large basal pores: seeds numerous, about .025 mm. in diameter.—Grassy slopes, Chinsegut Hill, near Brooksville, Florida.—Spring.

Curiously enough the plant just described is most closely related to the Texan bellflower (*Campanula Reverchonii*). It differs conspicuously, however, in the glabrous leaves, the short hypanthium, the smaller calyx, the smaller corolla with a shorter tube, and the subglobose capsule. The plants grow most abundantly about half way up the hill from Lake Lindsay and near the summit. The species is named for Mrs. Raymond Robins who was present when the specimens were discovered. Mrs. Robins is making an extensive botanical garden on Chinsegut Hill where plants have a great variety of natural habitats to suit their various demands as to protection, exposure, moisture, light, shade, and soil. The type specimen is in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden, New York.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### Mosses with a Hand-lens.

The 3rd edition of Dr. Grout's "Mosses with a Hand-lens"* is practically a new book. The treatment of the Hepaticae has been prepared by Dr. Marshall A. Howe. In the preliminary introductory discussions we are told that the relation of mosses to soil making and ecology, and the treatment of their life history is much fuller "to serve the purpose of a textbook in schools and colleges.

A wealth of many illustrations, mostly halftone pictures, both of moss habitats and of the plants themselves, give the volume a most attractive appearance and should make many new moss lovers and students. Many of these pictures very successfully present the miniature parts of these moss subjects. *Mnium punctatum elatum* becomes a thing of flower-like beauty suggestive of florets of Verbena. The habitat pictures, as of *Thuidium* and

* A. J. Grout, Mosses with a Hand-lens. 3rd Edition. A popular guide to the common or conspicuous mosses and liverworts of the northeastern United States. A. J. Grout, New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

*Hypnum*, very successfully show characteristic features of these forms in growth. The technical illustrations are clear and very well represented.

Dr. Howe's treatment of Hepaticae has also a wealth of illustrations including many halftone pictures as well as line drawings. An illustrated glossary of special bryological terms is a valuable feature both for the individual student who wants to become acquainted with some of the native Hepatics and for class work.

R. C. Benedict

## The Native Flora of the Vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y.*

This work should be of great interest and value to any botanist who may wish to study the plants of the Cold Spring Harbor (N. Y.) region, as either a systematist or an ecologist. Preliminary chapters on the geology, soils and climate of Long Island, which are written with special reference to the region around Cold Spring Harbor, serve as a background for the understanding of the floristic characteristics to which they give rise. The great variety of habitats found in morainic ridges, alluvial plains, prairies, bogs, salt meadows, estuaries of all degrees of salinity, lagoons, littoral dunes and boulder strewn beaches affords an unusually large number of ecological types for so limited an area.

The list of species, which constitutes the major portion of the work, is particularly broad in scope, although the author does not claim completeness, especially in the lower divisions of the thallophytes. "Die Natürliche Pflanzenfamilien" and the "Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien" (1919) form the basis for the taxonomic sequence of the cryptograms, (exclusive of Pteridophytes), used in this paper, while the arrangement of Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora" is followed for the Pteridophytes and seed plants. The list includes 1865 species of living plants, belonging to 991 genera and ranging from the bacteria to the composites. With a few exceptions among the lowest forms, the author gives

* Grier, N. M.—The Native Flora of the Vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y. The American Midland Naturalist, IX, Nov., Jan., May, July and Sept., 1924–25.